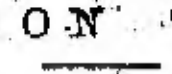


6127	號七十三百壹千六第	日八初月六年丑丁緒光	HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18TH, 1877.	三拜禮	號八十月七英	港香	PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH
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INTIMATIONS.


 V. R.
GARRISON THEATRE.
 and permission of H.E. Major-General
 Sir F. Colclough, K.C.B., and
 Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. S. Drogans
 and Officers, the
**REGIMENTAL AMATEUR
 DRAMATIC SOCIETY**
 respectfully announce to the Garrison theatre
 their intention of performing in the above
 Theatre.
S. EVENING AND SATURDAY,
 18th and 21st July, 1877.
 To be produced a **Millican Comedy**, in
 two Acts, by H. W. MONTGOMERY,
 entitled
"H. ANDY. ANDY."
 After which,
 Continental, "Sunlight and Shadow,"
 Bard-Sergeant BULL,
 Opera (Comic), "The Baby Show"
 Private RICE.
INTERVAL OF FIFTEEN MINUTES.
 Concluded with the side-splitting Farce, by
 C. W. MALTEBY, entitled
"ORROWED PLUMES."
 Kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel
 Commaiding, and Officers, the **DANS**
AGEMENT will attend.
PRICE OF ADMISSION—First Seats, 1s;
Second Seats, 6d.

Second Seats only.
Many to be had at the Hongkong Hotel,
from Officers' Mess Sergeant, Ser-
geant R.A. and 28th Regiment, Canton
R.A. and 28th Regiment, all Pay Ser-
geants and at the Door on the Nights of Per-
formance.
To open at 8.30 P.M. To commence at
precisely.
The play will be kept in continual motion
the evening.
Among, 16th July, 1877. [1108]
NOTICE

G. B. FALCONER, Widow and Ad-
ministratrix of the late G. B. FALCONER
hereby certifies that the firm of GUN-
TER, KES & Co, Watch Manufacturers, Jewel-
lers &c., Hongkong, and Mr. MATTHEW
GUNTER, Brother of the Deceased, beg re-
spectfully to intimate that they have agreed to
SOLD the BUSINESS so long carried
on by the late Mr. FALCONER. In making
this announcement, they have been plea-
sured to state that they have made suc-
cessful attempts to the efficiency and high reputa-
tion enjoyed by the Firm, will be
continued, and the business, as it has been
conducted, as hitherto, will consist of EVERY
BRANCH OF THE BEST QUALITY and WORKMAN-
ship they hope to be favoured with a con-
tinuance of that patronage which was so liberally
accorded to Mr. FALCONER, and in which
their efforts will be ever anxious to
maintain.

as so marked a feature in the Business
being conducted.
Business will be carried on in the old
under the same Name and Style as
before.
GEORGE FALCONER & Co.
26th June, 1877. [1025
EATING'S INSECT POWDER.
FLIES, MOTES, BEETLES, and all
Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S
T DESTROYING POWDER, which
is harmless to Domestic Animals. Sold
in all Bottles, by THOMAS KEATING,
11's Churchyard, London, and all
elsewhere. In extraordinary Buries the suc-
cess of the Powder is extraordinary, and so
is not troubled by them again. This pre-

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.
BRITISH BARK "MAES," FROM
KURRACHEE.
 CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named
 vessel are hereby requested to send in their
 Landing to the Undersigned for Counter-
 signs, and to take immediate delivery of
 goods.
 To impeding the discharge of the Vessel
 landed and stored at Consignees' risk and

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1877. [1114
M BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.—
Steamship "KING RICHARD"
having arrived from the above Ports, Con-
signees of Cargo by her are requested to send in

signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
—impeding her discharge will be at once stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
—of Opium are requested to take from the Boats alongside the Lee-House Wharf, otherwise the Drug will be stored Undersigned at Consignees' risk, unprepaid.
Fire Insurance.
DAVID G. BRIDGEMAN, SON & CO.

hong, 18th July, 1877. [6d11]5
 LEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
 SIGNED per Company's Steamer
 "PATROCLUS".

into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of
designed; in both cases it will lie at
risk. The cargo will be ready for
from Craft or Godown on and after the
14-1877.

WATERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Kong, 16th July, 1877. [1113
BRITISH BARK "ENID," FROM
LONDON.
SIGNEEES of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby requested to send in their
Bill of Lading to the Undermentioned for Consignment.

impeding the discharge of the Vessel
landed and stored at Consignees' risk and

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
SHIPPERS of the following Goods and

undersigned for countersignature, and
mediate delivery. This Cargo has been
and stored at their risk and expense.
The Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUET,
Agent

1, 1 case Books, Remetios & Co., from
recilles.
to 20, 1 case Samples, order, from Mar-
les.

Sale Cotton, order, from Galle. _____
 11 bales Sundries, Son Ly, from _____
 Packages Sundries, Gysontai, from Saigon. _____
 Packages Medicine, Hi Tai. _____
 1844.

1990

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY.")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the FIFTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been completely revised and more than 100,000 corrections and additions have been made to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

It contains—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.

THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.

THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.

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THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.

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THE DIRECTORY FOR FOCHOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.

THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.

THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.

THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHANG.

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THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPOHONG.

THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.

THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE.

THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK.

With brief descriptions of Hongkong and the

Trusts of China, Japan, and the Philip-

pinas.

It also includes a mass of useful information

in addition to that usually found in works of the

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THE

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Chrono-lithograph Plate of the NEW

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NEWCHANG—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

PEKING—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

JAPAN—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

PHILIPPINES—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

SAIGON—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

HAIPOHONG—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

HANOI—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

SINGAPORE—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

BANGKOK—Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-

vernor and His Royal Highness the

DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIERS.

And

AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED.

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of

Orders it is particularly requested that all

business communications be addressed to the

Firm, A. S. WATSON & CO., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 18th, 1877.

Judging from the account giving by

Shanghai morning contemporary, the Woo-

ping force, which it was understood were

to be models of strength, do not nearly come up

to the expectations formed. It was generally

believed that these forces were to be at once

employed in an arduous and unimpaired

attack. Large sums of money have been

expended upon them, and they have occupied

long periods in their construction. Yet the

Daily News now asserts that the recent gal-

lery has in several places "so loosened the mud

and undermined that large vessels are only waiting

the application of a slight additional force to

bring them to the fosse and expose the

chain of the casemated protection of a

number of the guns," while on the river

front, "and especially on that of the battery

facing the Whangpoo, wide circles are

visible from embankments to ports." Our contemporary is of opinion that such craft as the *Frederic*, *Margaret*, or *Kowloon* could demolish these fortifications in a short time. Then with regard to the guns. These consist, as has before been stated, of Krupp and Armstrong guns, and they are undeniably good and powerful ones. But of what use is it having the best of ordnance if it is allowed to spoil through neglect and carelessness? This is just what is going on in the Woosung forts. The soldiers are ignorant and badly trained; few of them understand the guns, and all agree in allowing them to take care of themselves. They suffer rust to accumulate and ruin the guns, while they seem to have paid great attention to the casemated and gun-arrangements, matters of much less importance. So rusty, indeed, have the cannons become in the short time during which they have been mounted that it is anticipated that if rapid firing be attempted at any time some serious accident will result. This is only what might have been expected. The Chinese troops are notoriously lazy, slovenly, and dirty. If new arms of precision are supplied to them they speedily allow them to become useless through neglecting to clean them, and it is just the same with regard to the artillery. If they were drilled and officered by Europeans exclusively some troops might perhaps be made of the Chinese troops; but so long as they are under the command of native officers, who possess no military knowledge, and who are unwilling and unable to maintain discipline among them, there is very little chance of their improvement. The Imperial Government of Peking may go on buying Krupp and Armstrong guns and rifles of the latest construction, but if it is "braves" does not understand how to use them and will not keep them in proper condition, what benefit is likely to result from the outlay? Clearly, none. The Chinese are on the wrong track; they have begun their improvements at the wrong end. As a nation they have little taste as to dread aggression; the mutual jealousies of Western powers may be trusted to curb their ambition or greed of one. What the Chinese ought to do is to develop the resources of the country, remove their obstacles to trade, and set about the improvement of the Government. Half the misery and suffering in China is owing to official stupidity and corruption. On the one hand the money that should go towards the repair of public works finds its way into the pockets of the mandarins, and on the other the energies of the people are cramped and kept down by the knowledge that if they acquire wealth they will be compelled to yield up a large proportion of it to the greedy officials. We have heard of several well-authenticated cases in which well-to-do merchants have had charges suddenly trumped up against them, on which they have been thrown into prison, and torture applied to induce them to purchase their liberty by payment of an enormous "squeeze." The victim on such occasions is never brought to trial after the charge has first been made, and has no chance of proving his innocence, and no opportunity to appeal against the injustice to which he is subjected. His accuser is at once his judge and go-between, and the only course open to him is to pay or languish in confinement. While the corrupt system of government which renders such inquiries possible continues, it is hopeless to expect much real progress in the Central Kingdom. Mandarin rule is a yoke upon the neck of the people which effectually crushes all enterprise and renders reform impossible. The desire shown by Mr. Haycraft and some other officials for improved arms is no indication of a sound desire for improvement; it is simply an evidence of the passionate wish to place themselves on equal terms with the despised foreigners. They have never been honestly reconciled to his presence in the country, and ardently hope for a time when by means of commercial competition they may be enabled to make his residence in China no longer lucrative. In the meantime they are acquiring heavy guns and gunboats, and building extensive fortifications, with the aid of which they hope they may some day successfully defy Western nations. It is a great pity they cannot be brought to see the utter futility of this wasteful expenditure, which they can so ill afford. But it would be difficult indeed to make them believe this. Viceroy of China, as usual and vary as he is, in this respect a more China. The new guns, ships, and torpedoes are like toys to him, and he takes a childish pleasure in seeing them tried. His predilection for such amusements, however, is a heavy tax upon the country, and one which indirectly affects foreign trade, for the taxes need to be supplemented by other exactions in order to make up for the sums thus recklessly squandered.

We understand that the British steamship *King Richard*, which arrived here yesterday, had been purchased by the Japanese Government, and will shortly proceed to Japan.

Mr. Maundy, late second engineer of the *Guinea*, and a passenger in the *Bombay*, which arrived here yesterday, died of heart disease just as the vessel was in sight of India port.

The steamship *Zambouanga* brought on a European deck passenger who turned out on his arrival here to be a deserter from the Royal Artillery. He was apprehended before the vessel was moored.

The *Calcutta* Enquirer says that the latest news from Kashgar reports some successes by the Amoy troops over the Chinese forces, and a treaty between Kashgar and China is talked of as the probable result, by which the entire independence of Kashgar will be formally recognized.

The Doctor, General *Pringle* has the following account of the Chinese Confucian Missionary now in the United States: "Wong Ching Tso, the Chinese missionary who arrived in New York some time since, is connected to the personal religion of this country than to convert the Americans to the religion of Confucius. He has already commenced to forget to pay his debts."

As will be seen, on reference to an advertisement in another column, the Amateur Dramatic Society belonging to the 28th Regiment is preparing a performance in the Garrison Theatre this evening, when a *Farina Comedy* in two acts, entitled "Handy Andy," and a farce called "Borrowed Plumes," by Mr. C. W. Mallory, will be produced. Songs will be introduced between the two pieces, and the house of the Amoy and the Chinese Missionary will be the scene of the comedy.

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The *Thames* of India says that the Indian Government has decided that 84,000 chests of opium should be sold in London, in the fall of 1877. The price to be paid to the cultivators for the opium of 1877-78 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1878-79 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1879-80 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1880-81 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1881-82 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1882-83 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1883-84 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1884-85 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1885-86 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. 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The price for the opium of 1908-09 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1909-10 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1910-11 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1911-12 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1912-13 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1913-14 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1914-15 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1915-16 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1916-17 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1917-18 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1918-19 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1919-20 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1920-21 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1921-22 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1922-23 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1923-24 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1924-25 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1925-26 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1926-27 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1927-28 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1928-29 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1929-30 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1930-31 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1931-32 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1932-33 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1933-34 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1934-35 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1935-36 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1936-37 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1937-38 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1938-39 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1939-40 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1940-41 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1941-42 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1942-43 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1943-44 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1944-45 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1945-46 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1946-47 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1947-48 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1948-49 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1949-50 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1950-51 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1951-52 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1952-53 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1953-54 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1954-55 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1955-56 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1956-57 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1957-58 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1958-59 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1959-60 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1960-61 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1961-62 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1962-63 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1963-64 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1964-65 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1965-66 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1966-67 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1967-68 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1968-69 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1969-70 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1970-71 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1971-72 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1972-73 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1973-74 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1974-75 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1975-76 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1976-77 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1977-78 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1978-79 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1979-80 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1980-81 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1981-82 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1982-83 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1983-84 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1984-85 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1985-86 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1986-87 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1987-88 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1988-89 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1989-90 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1990-91 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1991-92 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1992-93 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1993-94 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1994-95 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1995-96 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1996-97 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1997-98 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1998-99 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 1999-00 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 2000-01 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 2001-02 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 2002-03 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 2003-04 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 2004-05 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 2005-06 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers being a maund. The price for the opium of 2006-07 will be Rs. 4.50 per seer, 30 seers

